TABLE 9-1. Dominant and Recessive Oncogenes Frequently Involved in Human Lung Cancer

Dominant Oncogenes
MYC, MYCN, MYCL1 (deregulated expression)
KRAS, HRAS, NRAS (activating mutation)
ERBB2 (overexpression)
EGF receptor (overexpression)
BCL2 (overexpression)
PRAD1 (overexpression)

Recessive Oncogenes (Tumor Suppressor Genes)
1p (CGH)
3p12-13, 3p14.2, 3p21.3 (two regions), 3p25 (*VHL*)
4p (CGH), 4q24-26 (CGH)
5q (*MCC*, FAP region)
6p21.1
6q27-ter
8p
9p21 (CDKN2)
10q26 (CGH)
11p15, 11p13
13q14 (*RB1*)
15q11-14 (CGH)
16p11.2 (CGH), 16q11.22 (CGH)
17p13 (*P53*)
18q21(*DCC*)
19p13.3 (CGH), 19q13.3-13.4 (CGH)
22q12.1-13.1 (CGH)

CGH, loss of genetic material documented by comparative genomic hybridization.[56]

A partial list of references for these alterations are given in references 7, 18, 20, 21, 25, 27, 31a and b, 44a, and 57 through 72.

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/fxhk0001